

<p>93-267048/34 B04 SRLS- 91.12.27 SRL KK *JP 05180835-A 91.12.27 91JP-358006 (93.07.23) G01N 33/53 In-vitro lupus anticoagulant determin. . comprises adding phospholipid, calcium ion and protein C-type activating substance in sample blood sample and determining coagulation time C93-118991</p>	<p>B(4-B1B, 4-B4A6, 4-B4C6, 4-B4D4, 5-A1B, 5-B1P, 11-C7A, 12-K4A2)</p>
<p>The method comprises adding phospholipid, calcium ion and protein C type activating substance in sample blood plasma to cause coagulation reaction of the blood plasma, and determining the coagulation time of the blood plasma. The protein C type activating substance is pref. activated protein C (APC), protein C activator or snake venom. In the determination of lupus anticoagulant, at least phospholipid and calcium ion are added to a sample blood plasma to cause the coagulation of the blood plasma, determining the coagulation time and judging a blood plasma to be positive to lupus anticoagulant when the coagulation time of the blood plasma is shorter than that of normal blood plasma. Phospholipid used is pref. rabbit brain phospholipid, which is used in an amt. of e.g. 50 microlitres of phospholipid soln. of a concn. of 4-0.1 U/ml., pref. 2-0.5 U/ml. per 100 microlitres of blood plasma of normal healthy person. The source of calcium ion is pref. calcium chloride, which is used in an amt. of 10-200 microlitres, pref. 25-100 microlitres, of calcium chloride soln.</p>	<p>of a concn. of 10-100 mM, pref. about 25 mM, per 100 microlitres of a sample blood plasma. Protein C activating substance is pref. activated protein C (APC) itself or/and protein C activator capable of forming APC in blood plasma by activating PC (protein C) (a glycoprotein which can bind phospholipid and has a function of regulating coagulation of blood) in blood plasma. USE/ADVANTAGE - Method of determining lupus anticoagulant, an anti-phospholipid antibody which seems to be a cause of e.g. thrombosis. Determin. of lupus anticoagulant can be carried out in vitro under conditions very close to those in living body, i.e. conditions which do not cause easy coagulation of blood. (8pp Dwg.No.0/0)</p>

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